

Ten Thousand Miles with the 68th Ohio.

By M. B. LOOP.

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The Vicksburg Campaign.

The days following our arrival at Mem-phis were cold and stormy, and having no protection other than our shelter-tents

Jan. 26 we drew new clothing. The clothing was shoddy and nearly worth-less, due to the rascality of Government

Jan. 28 the troops across the river op

camp about 50 rods, and were soon busily engaged in putting up our new tents and otherwise preparing for ourselves the com-

forts of camp. Once more we could retire for the night and not be a oused

teenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee, un-der order of Dec. 18, 1802, and led us in all our subsequent marches and battles to Nov. 13, 1803, at which time he gave a

Nov. 13, 1863, at which time he gave a farewell address, after which he took command of the Fifteenth Corps, Army of the Tennessee. Later he became a commander of the Army of the Tennessee. Among the heroes of 1861-65 stands Logan, surrounded by a halo of glory—a man who early in 1861 left the hall of Congress, shouldered his musket and

man who early in 1861 left the hall of Congress, shouldered his musket and fought in the ranks on the bloody field of Bull Run. A few days after the battle Logan returned to his Illinois home, and in two weeks had organized the 31st III. He was made its Colonel. At Fort Description.

Donelson Logan was twice wounded, but

Logan, when his own blood trickled down his side.

But to return to the thread of my nar-

rative. The morning of Friday, Feb. 20, we moved out of our camp and took up our line of march through the city of

Memphis to the river, and went on board the steamer Louisiana. A beavy rain con-tinued to fall all the following day, dur-ing which time we remained on the boat

at Memphis, and drew two months' pay.

ON THE BIG MUDDY.

boat steaming down the muddy waters of the Mississippi. All the available space

pied, as a cold wind and rain raged with

During our trip the rank and file of our regiment congregated in the steamer's

cabin, and engaged in a contest of son;

and story. Our boys were good story tellers, as well as good soldiers. In fact

it semed more like a grand excursion par

ty off on a tour of pleasure and recreation than a body of armed men traveling to

LAKE PROVIDENCE.

from the river, and near a lake bearing the name of the village. Why the name

work of clearing a channel from Provi-flence Lake through Bayou Macon to the

In the boat's cabin and berths was

incessant fury without.

ward the jaws of death.

The early morning of Feb. 22 found our

he still continued to animate his men by a large cotte his presence. "Stand firm, men!" shouted the ground.

A few days after reaching Memphis we menagerie of squealing pigs and squalling received a new stand of colors, upon which were inscribed, by orders of Department Headquarters, the battles in which we had been engaged.

Memphis we menagerie of squealing pigs and squalling chickens. "Great Scott," remarked the General. "Orderly, go and tell the Quartermaster not to issue any meat to that command for three days."

Feb. 27 we were engaged in a general cleaning up and otherwise preparing for muster day, which took place on the last day of each month. Sunday, March 1, we were provided with light bread, furnished by a regimental baker who had re-

"PICKETS ON EITHER SIDE OF BIG BLACK HAD A LIVELY ENGAGEMENT."

Some comrades would have six inches or more of shoddy rolled up about their ankles, while another would have six inches or more of arms and legs exposed to the weather. By canvassing the different companies each comrade was reasonably well fitted by making a trade.

The morning of Jan. 26 was warm and pleasant. The sun, which we had not seen for 10 days, came out. The following day the regiment held dress parade, the first time since reaching Memphis.

Jan. 28 the troops across the river op-

We remained on the Louisiana at Prov-

idence enveloped in a dense fog until the following Tuesday, when our boat backed out into the river and started up stream,

no little excitement and injuring two com-

EAGLE BEND.

The morning of March 25 we were set in motion, the object being a united at-tack upon the enemy's stronghold at Haines Bluff. After a march of about

miral Porter, being unable to co-operate with the land forces, the attack was aban-

doned and we were ordered to retrace our

The day following our return to camp a large cotton-gin took fire and burned to

storm of wind and rain burst upon us with its wildest fury, tearing and blowing some of our tents away. April 1 Lieut. L. W. Richardson, H. J.

Hunter and others, who had been absent on recruiting service since the previous

December, joined us, accompanied by a

umber of new recruits.

During the intervening time to April 16

we remained quietly in camp, storing up our strength for the coming campaign, the object of which was the reduction of the

ebel Gibraltar of the Mississippi Vicks-

April 8 we were honored by the presence of Adj't-Gen. Thomas, U. S. A., who made us a speech on the subject of or-

ganizing colored troops. The General ame among us robed with full power to commission anyone, officer or private, who

esired to take up that branch of the

United States service. After having con-cluded his remarks, L. J. Hissong and B. F. Perrin, Co. I, and J. Bruner, Co. F, offered their services, and were commis-

panegyric of his command on former

Then joyful words may reach you. Brave boys, representatives of the Third Divi-

ern homes.
While in camp Logan mingled with his

We went on board the boats and

March 29, another terrific

out of our best sleep to change front by reason of an approaching storm of wind and rain.

Sunday, Feb. 8, a heavy detail was or-

Sunday, Feb. 8, a heavy detail was ordered to report at the landing to assist in loading the boats with commissary stores. During the day orders were restores. During the day orders were restored for the regiment to hold itself in and just as the shadows of night began

readiness to march at any moment, but the order was revoked by reason of a lack of transports. The few days following we a point about 16 miles above Vicksburg

remained quietly in camp.

Feb. 15 a speech by Gen. Logan was read to us on dress parade and brought remained during the night and succeeding

forth loud and prolonged cheers in honor of our noble commander, a man whom we afterward learned to love.

day. During the day a terrific storm of rain, accompanied by a violent wind, burst upon us. The smokestacks of the

Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan assumed Louisiana were torn from their fasten-command of the Third Division, Sevenings and hurled across the deck, causing

steps.

Louisiana shore, at a little river town by the name of Providence. Here we landed and went into camp about half a mile came in contact, as he engaged in a grand

the name of the village. Why the name we could not understand, as we did not believe that Providence ever had anything to do with the place—at least, not until after our arrival.

fields.

At length Gen. Logan came to his conclusion, and in a manner about as follows said: "Comrades and representatives of the Third Division: Our Presidence of the Washington has heard from

Immediately upon reaching Providence dent down at Washington has heard from detail of about 50 men was made and continued from day to day engaged in the are opened he will hear from you again.

Wachata River; the object of which was to transport the army below Vicksburg, to transport the army below Vicksburg, win the Wachata and Red Rivers. However, this route to get below Vicksburg Logan knew too well that the frowning bluffs of Vicksburg mean; a shadow across the threshold of many, many North-homes.

time to give the feathered tribes of Lou-isiana some little attention. Upon one oc-casion, while returning to camp, we passed Gen. Leggett's headquarters, a veritable But when the boom of artillery and roar

eturned to our camp.

had passed.

Gen. Logan fully realized how hazard-

ous was the undertaking. It was said that the men who volunteered their ser-vices waited upon the General and asked: "Will it be required to report with equip-ments?" "No, no," replied Logan. To turnish the men is county.

ments?" "No, no," replied Logan. To furnish the men is enough; we can't af-ford to lose both." In an old memorandum I find the fol-lowing: "About the hour of midnight the

gunboats moved from their fastenings and

dropped silently down the river, and in their wake followed six transports. The night was intensely dark, which greatly favored us. Our fires were banked, and

not a light was visible on any part of our boat. Not a sound broke the stillness of the night, save the muffled breathings of

the engines. In a short time we discerned

in the darkness of the night a flashing of

PENSIONS

rejected cases. He will look up yours. Only

JOSEPH H. HUNTER,

Pension and Patent Attorney,

Washington, D. C.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WILL PAY HIGHEST PRICE.

When not on guard or fatigue duty we lounged along the levee, and engaged in watching, boy like, the transports that passed us loaded with human freight. And thus day after day came and went, until, on or about March 12, the levee at Providence was severed in an effort to turn the waters of the river into another months' pay.

Milliken's Bend, a few miles above Vicksburg, where the morning of April 18 found us. Early in the day we disembarked, and toward the close of the day went into camp in a large cornfield one mile from the river. Here we remained until the morning of April 21. Was it muddy? No; the ground was solid. However, there was a foot or more of Louisiana mud, spread over the top of the solid ground—a sort of mud that stuck closer than a poor relation, as every time closer than a poor relation, as every time a foot was raised several pounds of mud would rise with it. Some of the boys who wore the army brogans took them off in order to give their organs of locomotion rest. Those who wore boots had to ob serve the greatest caution, lest the serve them in the capacity of a Louisiana

bootjack.

The morning of April 20 we heard very clothing was shoddy and nearly worth-less, due to the rascality of Government contractors. Of course, we had to suffer the loss. But why additional suffering must be heaped upon us in monstrous mis-fits was something we could not under-stand.

The morning of April 20 we head very vided with a portable oven, made of sheet iron and mounted on wheels. This very acceptable change from hardtack was of rations, and be ready to march at 6 short duration.

March 4 a small-sized propeller was appointed hour found us in motion, and

ing their boasted Gibraitar of the Mississippi. Under a full head of steam we fairly flew through the water. The engines labored and groaned in a mighty struggle to get away, beyond, and out of undergrowth of timber, which afforded the undergrowth of timber, which afforded the ange of those fiery-throated demons on

due time we tied up on the Louisiana shore, where we found the advance of Gen. Grant's army awaiting us. Five of the transports sustained more or less in jury, but the sixth received a heavy shot near the water-line, and went down a short distance below the heavy guns of the enemy, the crew escaping to the west

REACHING AFTER VICKSBURG.

Saturday, April 25, orders were re-ived to hold ourselves in readiness to march at any moment; our camp equipage and sick to be left at Milliken's Bend. After the usual delay of an hour or more the regiment was called into line, the ad-vance was sounded, and away we went reaching out after Vicksburg by way of reaching out after Vicksburg by way of Bruinsburg, Port Gibson, Raymond and Champion Hills. The first day out we marched about 10 miles, and went into camp near the little town of Richmond. The following day we marched 12 miles through mud and storm, went into camp on a rich planter's domain. Being without tents, and a heavy rain continuing to out tens, and a neavy rain continuing to fall, many of the men sought the protec-tion of the plantation buildings. The writer, with a number of others, ascended, one at a time, to the loft of one of the buildings, when the upper joist gave way and we all came down together. Fortu-nately we escaped with only a few

April 27, during a heavy rain, we began our third day's mud march. We found the roads almost impassable for men, much less for our teams, which made our progress unusually slow. Still, with unfaltering ranks, we pressed forward, and after a march of eight miles a halt

was ordered for the night.

On the following day we marched 12 miles, going into camp about two miles from the big river. About midnight we were aroused from our camp slumbers by earnest voice of command, "Battalion, l in," after which we hastily moved

fall in," after which we hastily moved one mile and remained on picket guard un-til the dawn of another day,...

April 29 we took up our line of march around Lake St. Joseph to Hard Times, which place we reached at nightfall, af-ter a march of 16 miles. Late in the evening the gunboats moved to the at-tack of the rebel works at Grand Gulf, which was only intended as a ruse to evwhich was only intended as a ruse to enable our transports to run the rebel batteries. Being unable to cross the Mississippi at this point, we plunged into the Louisiana forest again, and, after marchig a short distance, bivouacked for the

Jan. 28 the troops across the river opposite the city were warmly engaged with a body of the enemy. The heavy guns in the fort on the east side promptly responded, and fired several heavy shells into the enemy's ranks, after which the enemy retired, and all became quiet.

NEW TENTS.

Feb. 3 was one of our busy days. We were ordered to turn over our shelter tents, and in lieu of them drew new wall tents large enough to comfortably accommodate five men each. We moved our modate five men each. We moved our camp about 50 rods, and were soon busily

turn the waters of the river into another channel.

Sunday morning following the cutting of the levee we discovered that the waters of the levee to the levee we discovered that the waters of the levee to estable undertaking. About April 25 a call was made for volunteers to run the transports past the Vicksburg batteries. This was a perilous and orders were issued us to strike tents and hasten to the levee to escape the flood of waters rushing upon us. Soon we were in moths' pay.

RUNNING THE BATTERIES.

About April 25 a call was made for volunteers to run the transports past the Vicksburg batteries. This was a perilous and orders were sounded and orders w While marching along the west shore of Lake St. Joseph an alligator suddenly emerged from the dense, swampy marsh on our right and made a mad rush for the lake on our left. Fifty or more rifles gave tongue, and Mr. Gator stopped right there. Gen. Logan, hearing the firing, hastily dispatched an orderly to learn the cause, when he was told to inform the onemy, where a few days later we found them in fairly good condition, considering the storm of iron hail through which they General that "we decidedly objected to being run over by any Louisiana alliga-

> Before dawn April 30 we were in mo-tion down the west bank of the river, and about 10 o'clock came to a halt a short distance above Bruinsburg, where we remained until the following day. Meantime our advance columns were transported to the opposite shore, Gen. Grant being among the first to set foot on Mis-

Early Friday, May 1, a collision took place between two transports while cross-ing the river, sinking one of the boats, one battery of artillery, and a number of horses, which delayed our crossing over until midday.

PORT GIBSON.

Immediately upon landing we pushed or with all speed in the direction of Thomp-son's Hill, where our advance columns had encountered the enemy. lights on the high bluffs above Vicksburg, which informed us that we were ap-proaching the rebel batteries, which were

The rebel firing in our front quickened our steps, and we joined our advance, ready to take a hand in the contest. Shortafter reaching the front the rebels driven from their strong position on Thompson's Hill, and began a precipitate retreat toward Port Gibson. A pursuit was ordered, when we sprang to the front Haines Bluff. After a march of about three miles we came to a halt on the banks of Steel's Bayou, there to hold ourselves in readiness to reinforce Gen. Sherman. However, the gunboats, under Admiral Porter, being unable to co-porate mind. However, the gunboats, under Admiral Porter, being unable to co-porate. lawful fee charged, and that paid after you

The following morning we marched into the city, the enemy having evacuated the place during the night.

Words are wanting to express the agony and despair among the inhabitants, less the Northern army would apply the torch and spread desolation in their homes. Here and there a retreating form was seen hastening around some friendly cor-ner; women and children with blanched faces peered through partly closed doors and curtained windows, and the colored people shouted with delight: "Bress de Lord, de day ob jubilee am come." Upon reaching what had once been the

usiness part of the city a short halt was ordered, during which time some of the boys made a visit to a large bank build-ing and paid themselves off in Confed-erate States money, Bank of Port Gibson, bright, crisp fiat money of large and small demoninations, made payable 10 years after a treaty of peace between the Confederate and the United States of

There was never a time during our ser vice when we were so lavish with money as during the few days following, as wha we considered worthless paper was eager ly accepted by some of the citizens in payment for chickens. They appeared to be satisfied, even if they could not charge a \$500 note, and of course we were satisfied with the deal, because \$500 chickens made us an excellent bill of fare.

PURSUIT OF THE REBELS. The enemy thought to check our fur-

CHINA vs. THE WORLD.

Closing Out Sale.

We have a small number of this work left, after withdrawal of the late combination offer which we will sall for the profit of the late combination offer which we will sall for the profit side. During this time the second brigade was hastily moving up the bayou about two miles to the ford, where we crossed over, after which we moved down on the porth side in a porthesizery dispute the porth side. combination offer, which we will sell for cash, postpaid, at 20 cents a copy.

maps, of which four are double page in size. The work altogether consists of 20 atlas-size pages. These maps embrace the Chinese Empire, the world, the seat of war in Chinese Empire, and the seat of the seat of the seat of war in Chinese Empire, and the seat of the s

A HOT CHASE.

of musketry aroused him his fierce, black eyes, heavy black mustache and dark complexion gave him a look terrible to behold, during which time his restless spirit and flashing eye showed a patriotism which knew no bounds. Such was Logan, our dearly-beloved commander.

MILLIKEN'S BEND.

April 17 we moved to the landing and went on board transports, which were to take us farther down the river. During the succeeding night our boat landed at Milliken's Bend, a few miles above vicks found us. Early in the day the enemy appeared in one of the succeeding night our boat landed at Milliken's Bend, a few miles above vicks found us. Early in the day the enemy shore of the river, and under a full head of steam swept past the under the succeeding night our boat landed at Milliken's Bend, a few miles above vicks found us. Early in the day the enemy shore of the river, changed the succeeding night our boat landed at Milliken's Bend, a few miles above vicks found us. Early in the day the enemy shore of the river, and under a full head of steam swept past the under the succeeding night our boat landed at Milliken's Bend, a few miles above vicks found us. Early in the day the enemy shore of the river, and under a full head of steam swept past the under the enemy shore of the river changed the river changed the river did to the veloping the enemy's position. We moved a short distance on the Grand Gulf road, while here of our division was engaged in developing the enemy's position. We moved as abort distance on the Grand Gulf road, and then made an abrupt turn to the plant to the glare of midday, was heard, which became more distinct as well and the sound of heavy skirmishing was heard, which became more distinct as we hastened along through swamp and thicket, when suddenly, late in the afternoon the river. Here we remained until the morning of April 21. Was it muddy? No; the ground was solid. However, there was a foot or more of Louisiana mud, spread over the top of the solid ground—a sort of mud that stuck solid ground—a sort o

hilly, and was partly covered with a dense undergrowth of timber, which afforded the enemy a chance to cover his retreat. We. "The upper river batteries were safely passed, and we left the lights of Vicksburg behind us. At the lower batteries the seenes were again repeated, but in due time we tied up on the Louisiana lot of wagons. We reached the ferry just tinued, and we went into camp, where we remained the three succeeding days. A heavy guard was put out in the best A heavy guard was put out in the best defensive position, and those off duty hoped to be able to get a good night's rest; but about 10 o'clock we were called to repel a supposed attack. A bright moon was shining, making the night nearly as light as day, volleys of musketry meanwhile breaking the stillness of a Sabbath evening on the Big Black. At last a battery of artillery responded, and awoke the echoes across the Black by hurling a echoes across the Black by hurling a storm of shot and shell into the enemy's

lines, which caused a general stampede. We were then permitted to rest in peace BATHING UNDER FIRE.

until morning.

The following morning everything ap-peared quiet on the opposite side of the Black, so we went to the river and pro-cured water to make our coffee. Meanme a number of officers and men repaired to the river to take a quiet bath. We osely examined the opposite shore, but ould see no signs of an enemy; yet our picket guards were confident that the sushes over there were full of Johnnies. Lieut. Richardson and several others hought differently. We had removed our dothes, and were engaged in removing an accumulation of Southern mud, when sudlenly from the opposite side of the river came a terrific crash of musketry, fol-owed by the bellowing of artillery. Quicky the bathers came out of the water, and nurriedly they dressed, in all fantastic Some, with shirts on inside out

ways. Some, with shirts on inside out, with bosoms behind, and grabbing coats and vests, made a hasty retreat.

While Lieut. Richardson was hastily engaged in executing a series of hops, skips and jumps, a 12-pound shot from a rebel gun struck a tree about 10 feet away. The tree came down, and for a moment the Lieutenant's form was hid from view in a mist of falling boughs. He soon after appeared, minus his hat, and as he joined us remarked: "How varied are the charms of military glory!"

Meantime the regiment was moving into

Meantime the regiment was moving into osition on the top of an elevation about 10 rods away. Two batteries now moved into position, and opened with solid shot and canister, which soon caused the en-

my to retire from our front.

May 5 we remained in camp in the imber, half a mile from the river. Late n the day the pickets on either side of he Black had a lively engagement. Then all would become quiet, only to be broken a few moments later by the bang! bang! of the muskets of the blue and the gray.

of the muskets of the blue and the gray. Thus the three days rolled around.

Gur division train was ordered to return to Grand Gulf—recently evacuated by the enemy—after supplies, and May 7 we marched up the south side of the Big Black to Rocky Springs, where we remained until the morning of May 9. Meantime the utmost vigilance was maintained to guard against an attack by the tnined to guard against an attack by the enemy; and for this purpose heavy detachnents were sent far out on the flank to scertain, if possible, the presence of any

Sherman's men dirty and way-worn out with a wild fire of delight and pride in their eyes, were now swiftly approach-ing us from Grand Gulf. The early morning of May 9 found us once more in notion. After a march of about 10 miles we went into camp near the little village

ostile force

Early the following morning, Sunday, our brigade was ordered out to lead the advance. However, the order was re-voked, and we remained in camp until late in the afternoon, when we formed into line as Third Division train guard, marched 10 miles, and toward the hour

of midnight went into bivousc.

May 11 we took up our line of march in the direction of Raymond. We moved capidly over the ground, now in the bright sunshine and now in a torrent of rain, unil late in the day, when we came to a halt and stacked arms on Roache's plantation, where we remained until the next morn-

(To be continued.)

CHICKAMAUGA.

A Veteran Wants Information as to the Reason for the Position of Wilder's Brigade Monument.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Shortly after noon on Sept. 20, 1863, the 39th Ind. M't'd Inf. lay across the Crawford Road from McCook's Corps, which was the right of Rosecrans's line of battle. Thomas had been so hard pressed that the Com-manding General had drawn from McCook for his support until the right wing was weakened and from some cause a gap left which Longstreet was quick to discover. At this time we had stacked arms, sent No. 4 with the horses to the rear, and were waiting developments, when Maj.

Thurston, Rosecrans's Chief of Staff, came galloping up to Col. Harrison, with

high ground, where our right should have been, but no infantry was in sight. One piece of artillery was being hauled from the field by the gunners, having no horses. The Widow Glenn's house was on fire from rebel shell. At our right was a woods, in which—we afterwards learned-

firing so continuous that Longstreet was at a loss to understand the sudden change. compelled to retreat. Again we charged, and again they fell back. Thus we charged three times, when we were compelled to leave the vicinity of the Widow Glenn's house, the rebels pushing in between us and our troops at our left. We had a total loss of 41.

Now, my query is this: At the Chicka-manga battlefield Wilder's Brigade has a

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When your kidneys are not doing their

it stand for 24 hours. If upon examination you find any settlings or sediment, if its milky or cloudy, or if particles float about in it, disease has gotten a foothold in your kidneys and Nature is calling for help.

If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, you would profit by taking Swamp-Root every now and then as a preventive, and thus absolutely forestall kidney and bladder troubles.

When your kidneys are not doing their work, some of the symptoms which prove it to you are pain or dull ache in the back, excess of uric acid, gravel, rheumatic pains, sediment in the urine, scanty matic pains are not doing their famous new discovery. Swamp-Root, has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase matic pains, sediment in the urine, scanty and the sediment in the urine

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In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science. Perhaps you are in doubt about your kidneys and want to find out. Here's a simple test: Take from your urine passed when you arise in the morning about four ounces; place it in a glass bottle and let

supply, scalding irritation in passing it, every case, that a special arrangement obliged to go often during the day and to has been made with "The National Tribobliged to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night to empty the bladder; sleeplessness, nervous irritability, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, puffy or dark circles under the eyes; sometimes the feet, limbs or body bloat; loss of ambition, general weakness and debility.

When you are sick, or "feel badly," the first thing you should do is to afford aid to your kidneys by using Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

HOLDING ON AT SHILOH.

omrade Says Had It Not Been for Prentiss's

newspaper corre dents' assertions.

Our brigade was the Second, comp ments. The field on the left of the 25th Mo. commenced at the right of our brigade, and extended to the left of Co. B. 61st Ill.; my company, the 18th Wis., being to our left on a ridge. The whole brigade took up their position across the field in front of our quarters, and commenced the "pienie" some few minutes before the Johnnies fired a gun. The Johnnies doubled up the First Brigade and the right of ours in about 30 minutes, when we were ordered to fall back

20 per cent. killed and wounded. No prisoners were taken except those who were wounded. Our men were all green, Comrade Says Had It Not Been for Prentisa's Men Beauregard Would Have Fulfilled His Threat.

Editor National Tribune: I saw a communication from Samuel Gamble, Co. A. 25th Mo., in your issue of Oct 11. The comrade is right. His brigade, the First, was on our right, and commenced the battle. They had no men bayoneted in their tents, neither were they surprised, as history states, on scared newspaper corresponding to the first of th

that battle, especially those of Prentiss's of the 61st Ill., 23d Mo., 18th Wis., I think Di ision, the worst maligned lot of troops the 43d Ill., and perhaps some other regiments. The field on the left of the 25th RIER, Captain, Co. B, 61st Ill., Alva, Okla,

Dr. D. M. Bye, the eminent specialist, of Indianapolis, says thousands of persons die from cancer every year from no cause save neglect. If taken in time not one case in a thousand need be fatal. The fear of the knife, or the dread of the burning, torturing plaster causes a few to in front of our quarters, some 300 yards, and reform, which we did, the Johnnies occupying our old position "one hour and 15 minutes," when the rebels charged our line and, as we were out-flanked both right and left, we were compelled to fall back and reform, which we did in good order.

Our regiment was in the fight from about 6 a, m. till 6 and the control of the burning, torturing plaster causes a few to neglect themselves till they pass the fatal point where a cure is impossible, but by far the greater portion die because their friends or relatives, on whom they are dependent, are insensible to their sufferings and impending danger till it is too late. Book sent free, giving particulars are prices of all the pass the fatal point where a cure is impossible, but by far the greater portion die because their friends or relatives, on whom they are dependent, are insensible to their sufferings and impending danger till it is too late. and reform, which we did in good order.

Our regiment was in the fight from about 6 a. m. till 6 p. m. or later. We lost

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favor of, any Person, Firm or Corporation who can or will produce a remedy equaling "Beck's Wonder-Workers for Men" for the Absolute and Lasting cure of Varicocele, Lost Vitality, Debility, Neurasthenia, Nervousness, or any Derangement of the Nervous System from any cause in old or young. Geo. S. Beck. The above challenge has been before the world for two years and has not been answered. It holds good for all time and means every word it contains. No other remedy equals Wonder-Workers.

CURE YOURSELF AT HOME.

If you are weak where perfect men are strong, no matter whether your weakness is caused by Wickedness, Excesses, Overwork or Business Worry, or no matter what your age may be, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" one tablet at a dose three times a day, will certainly cure you easily and quicker at less expense than any other preparation made anywhere in the world, and give you a happy return to a condition rendering you capable of good, hearty work,

and enjoying all the wholesome and manly pleasures of a full and perfect manhood. Beware of frauds who offer you "Free Prescriptions", but who send you instead a lot of worthless staff by express C. O. D. which they try to blackmail you into paying for. Avoid the Free Samples sent out by frauds as you would the small-pox. THEY ALL CONTAIN POISON, and often kill men. All the frauds sell your letters to others after bleeding you of every cent they can get out of you.

My Wonder Workers cured 20,000 men this year. I guarantee them to be shoultely pure, and that they do not contain any of the Excitants, Stimulants or Poisons that make the Vile Nostrums sent out by the Free Trial Frauds, Old Quack Doctors, and C. O. D. Blackmallers so dangerous to human life.

Read My Affidavit of Protection. The Price of My "Wonder-Workers."

1DO SOLEMNLY SWEAR that less than three weeks' use of BECK'S WONDER-WORKERS by me when forty-four years old effected a cure of extreme Nervous Exhaustion, Pain in the Back, and an Enfechied Condition of the General System; that the names of all who purchase them will be heldsacred, and that there is no scheme of any kind connected with their sale.

GEO. S. BECK.

Sworn to in Springfield, Ohio. CEO. A. BEARD, Notary Public.

The price of WONDER-WORKERS is Only One Dollar per box, always cash with the order, by express at your expense. It will cost you 25 cents to lift it from your express office. If you send \$1.15. I will send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. All Goods Sent in Plain Package the same day order is received.

Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the medicine business who has solemnly swern that the medicine he sells cured himself; that every man will be treated fairly; and that the names of all who buy will be held sacred forever. If you have any doubt about me write to Mr. A. R. Cobaugh, Cashier of the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Governor of Ohio, is President), or to any of your friends in Springfield, and ask about me.

Beware of Frauds who imitate my "Wonder Workers" and steal my advertises

GEO. S. BECK, 420 SOUTH MARKET STREET, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

BEFORE SELLING, WRITE, W. L. TAYLOR, Van Buren, Arkansas **SOLDIERS** ADDITIONAL HOMESTEADS. B. STEVENS & CO., Allys., Street, Washington, D. C. One-half Former Price REGIMENTAL The acknowledged authority by all leading soldiers and statisticians. Three styles of

binding. Cloth at \$3.00; half

sioned to enter upon the work of organizing a regiment of colored troops which on June 7 following made a noble fight at June 7 following made a noble fight at the battle of Milliken's Bend, in which LOSSES The early morning of Feb. 23 found us B. F. Perrin and J. Bruner were killed. IN AMERICAN The early morning of Feb. 23 found us still sweeping down the raging waters of the Mississippi. About 10 o'clock our boat touched the Louisiana shore, at a little river town by the name of Providence. Here we landed and went into camp about half a mile from the river and near a lake bearling the name of the village. Why the name the Mississippi. Kept moving forward. About 10 o'clock our boat touched the Louisiana shore, at a little river town by with the wildest enthusiasm, which spread

morocco at \$4.00; leatherette CIVIL WAR at \$2.00. All from same plates. Albany Publishing Co., 54 Dean St., Albany, N. Y.

This work consists of a condensed history of the Chinese Empire, with all statistics, well illustrated with half-tone pictures, and contains eight colored

of war in China, maps of Russia, Asia, etc. the south side. Night now coming on, we went into bivonae, to wait for the dawn of another day. wishing a copy should order at once.

Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE,

Sunday, May 3, before daylight, we crossed the west branch of Bayou Piere and started in the direction of Hankin- 312 S. Waller avenue, Austin, Ill. Washington, D. C.

ther progress by burning a fine suspension bridge spanning Bayou Piere, whereupon our pioneers were brought forward and were soon engaged in constructing a new

came galloping up to Col. Harrison, with orders to take his regiment (39th) into the gap at the Widow Glenn's house, as Longstreet was on a charge. Immediately the clear voice of the Colonel rang out:
"39th fail in," quickly followed by "Take arms! Forward! Double-quick!"
Over the fence we went, down the hill, across the Crawfish Road, and up to the high ground where our right should have

was Wilder's Brigade,
On we went, sending back defiant yells to those of the rebels, nor did we stop when the top of the hill was reached, but, pening a telling fire with our Spencer ifles, brought the rebels to a halt, and oushing forward, they wavered, then fel ack before our murderous fire. Our attack had been so sudden and our

Rallying, they charged again, and we wer

monument on the spot we fought over of that memorable Sunday afternoon. W belonged to the Twentieth Corps (Mc-Cook's) and were fighting on his lines. When we went in no troops were to be seen except the artillery men. In the is-sue of Oct. 4 Comrade Quinc, writing of Wilder's Brigade, says at the battle of Chickamanga they (Wilder's Brigade) were on the line of the Fourteenth Corps. Now, the Fourteenth Corps did not extend to the Widow Glenn's, but the Twentieth extended on both sides. Why should that monument be located where it is?—LEROZ S. FALLIS, Co. A, 39th Ind. M't'd Inf.,

STOP!